SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXIX.--NO. 101. SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1890. WHOLE NO. 12,190.

CALIFORNIA AND COAST.

Josiah and Elizabeth Potts Expiate Their Terrible Crime.

AN INDIAN CRUELLY MURDERED.

Prescott Vegetable Eaters Given a Rather Unpleasant Surprise—The San Quentin Rumors.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

EXPIATION.

Mrs. and Mr. Potts Meet Their Death at the Scaffold.

ELKO (Nev.), June 20th.—Elko has been in a great state of excitement all day. Crowds of people poured into town from all directions.

It was absolutely impossible to interview Potts the past forty-eight hours, and up to the execution the death-watch was vigilant and all newspaper maneuvers proved fruitless. The spiritual adviser, Dr. Porter, was the only one admitted. He claims that within the past hour and a half the Potts have experienced a great change of heart and accepted Christian salvation. Mrs. Potts suddenly became docile and resigned, who never was in church but on the day of her marriage.

THE DEATH WARRANT READ.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning the Sherift read the death warrants to Josiah and Elizabeth Potts. The reading of the warrants took place in the doorway of the latticed cell which Josiah has occupied for so long a period. He stood in a most despondent attitude, with his head bowed down against the iron bars and never once during the reading of the warrant did he lift his head or eyes.

His wife stood erect, clad in a neat, soft, muslin suit, draped in black, with a bright, red rose in her bodice. She was pale, but had a most determined aspect in every feature of her countenance. During the reading of her own warrant only once did she show any emotion whatever, and then she convulsively clutched her throat. When her husband's warrant was being read and the words "hanged by the neck till you are dead" were reached, she gave a hysterical gasp and seemed to exhibit much feeling.

The reading of the warrants was finished at twenty minutes to 11 o'clock, and both the condemned emerged from the living tomb in which they have been engulfed for eighteen long months, and proceeded out of the side door to the yard between the Court-house and the jail in which the scaffold had been erected. During the reading of the warrants, and evidently owing to the intense nervous strain on every one, the Deputy Sheriff was so overcome that he had to call for a glass of water.

At the conclusion of the reading Mrs. Potts earnestly ejaculated: "I am innocent, and God knows it!" and Josiah Potts reiterated, "God knows we are innocent!"

ON THE SCAFFOLD.

The mournful procession led the way through the fateful side door, and, with a bravery unexpected by the sixty odd spectators, they seated themselves on stools provided on the scaffold, while the deputies speedily proceeded to bind them with the leather straps, Mrs. Potts helping to adjust them herself, and Potts sitting in all stolidity.

When everything had been properly adjusted they were directed to rise, and all of the attendants shook hands with both of the victims of the law's inexorable demands. As they stood after shaking their hand, the last attendant held the strap attached to Mrs. Potts' manacled wrists, and Potts made several most earnest endeavors to clasp the hand of his wife without accomplishing it.

Finally a touch on her wrist caused her to turn her eyes toward his, and the mute appeal of the love between them that one or the other is dying on account of the partner's transgressions caused their lips to meet in an almost spontaneous embrace. As the rope was stretched around Mrs. Potts' neck she clasped her hands together, and lifted her eyes toward her last earthly sky, exclaiming, "God help me, I am innocent." Like a voice from a Memphian Sphinx, her husband reiterated in a hollow tone, "God knows we are innocent."

THE DROP FALLS.

As the black caps were drawn over their heads, shutting out their last light of day, the solemn words of the clergyman, who had remained with them to the last, broke the silence, "Put your trust in God and he will see you righted," and then the drop fell. Instantaneously Mrs. Potts was a corpse. Her heavy weight and flaccid flesh caused a rupture of the carotid artery, and a stream of blood as large as a lead-pencil burst forth from under the chin of the hanged woman, staining her white raiment, and dropping in flakes of clots on the soil beneath the scaffold.

To the great surprise of all who had seen Potts and his emaciated condition his vitality was very strong, it being a fraction over fourteen minutes as counted by an Associated Press reporter by the watch before life was pronounced extinct by Drs. Meiggs and Petty.

At 11:08 the body of Mrs. Potts was cut down, when it was seen that her excessive weight on the 5½-foot drop had almost dissevered the head from the trunk, the rear neck muscles alone supporting the connection.

About nine minutes later Josiah Potts' body was cut down, and the body of himself and the wife, to whom he was devoted in the absence of any claiming friends, were deposited in the Potter's Field of Elko graveyard half an hour later.

After the interment of the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Potts, District Attorney Love, accompanied by an Associated Press reporter, placed in the same Potter's field all the mortal remains of the murdered Fawcett, known to exist above earth. The box of bones have lain in the District Attorney's office at the Court-house from the time when he first started the search for the criminals.

THE CRIME.

The crime was a peculiarly atrocious one, the motive being mercenary, coupled with a fear upon the part of Mrs. Potts that Fawcett might give information of another murder of which he had hinted that she was guilty, but of the circumstances attending which nothing is known.

Josiah Potts is 48 years of age, and his wife, Elizabeth, is 43. Both are natives of Manchester, England. They have been confined in the Elko County Jail since January, 1889, for the murder of Miles Fawcett at Carlin, on the 1st of January, 1888.

The Potts family formerly lived in Sacramento, where Potts followed the occupation of machinist in the Central Pacific Railroad shops. Upon their removal to Carlin he went to work in the railroad shops there. Prior to the murder he bore an excellent reputation, being a man of quiet demeanor, sober habits and of a generous disposition, and won the esteem of the whole community. His wife was universally disliked, as she was disagreeable, quarrelsome and boisterous and frequently intoxicated.

Miles Fawcett, the murdered man, was about 70 years of age. He lived on his ranch, in the vicinity of Maggie creek, a few miles from Carlin, where he had a few horses and cattle, the implements necessary to run the ranch and several hundred dollars. He was a bachelor and had few associates except the Potts, whom he had known before he went to live in Carlin, and with whom he was very intimate.

Mrs. Potts did his washing and baking, for which she admits she was always liberally paid. He loaned the couple several hundred dollars. When it came due he asked for it. Mrs. Potts refused to pay it and quarreled with her creditor, so that he ceased to visit their house, but persistently endeavored to collect the amount due him.

On the 1st day of January, 1888, he went to Carlin to settle some accounts and collect moneys due him, including that which the Potts owed him.

He had a few hundred dollars on his person at that time. He asked a Mr. Limeburger to accompany him to the Potts residence. He showed Limeburger $200 which he held in his hand, and remarked about the Potts:

"I will make them pay it or tell something on her that will hang her."

Limeburger accompanied Fawcett to the Potts residence. There they found Potts and his wife, their son Charley, who was about 17 years of age at the time, and their little daughter Edith, then 5 years old. The family were enjoying New Year's Eve, and Mrs. Potts was somewhat intoxicated. They had on abundance of whisky, and invited Limeburger and Fawcett to partake. Fawcett accepted, but Limeburger declined, but finally consented to take one glass, after which he bade them good-night, leaving Fawcett there to settle his business.

CONCEALING THE TRAGEDY.

What happened after that is only known from circumstantial evidence and the contradictory stories of the Potts.

The day following Potts and his son Charley gave out that Fawcett had settled up his business, giving Mrs. Potts a bill of sale for all his property, and that he had departed for parts unknown.

The next day Mrs. Potts told her neighbors that she was going East to visit relatives, and departed on the train that evening, going as far as Elko, where she procured a ticket for San Francisco and boarded the West-bound train.

About two months afterward she returned to Carlin. On the 28th of September, 1888, the Potts sold out their property in Carlin, including that which had belonged to Fawcett, for which they had a forged bill of sale, and removed to Rock Springs, Wy. T., where Potts obtained a situation as machinist with a mining company, and where his good habits and superior skill soon raised him to the position of foreman.

In January, 1889, the house formerly occupied by the Potts was rented to a family named Brewer. The house had two dugout cellars. The roof caved in, and in removing the debris in one of them the Brewers found the body of Miles Fawcett buried about a foot deep in the top of the side wall, next the roof, the new and loose earth being covered over with straw. The body was horribly mutilated, the skull being crushed and partly burned, as were other portions of the body, and the limbs were severed from the body.

Medical experts proved that the man had not been shot, and circumstantial evidence went to show that Mrs. Potts struck Fawcett with an ax on the back of the head as he was lying in bed.

The McComb Affair.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20th.—The McComb embroglio develops considerable mystery, owing to the reticence of the State Prison Commissioners, who adhere to their original statement that the resignation of McComb has not been requested, and has not yet been offered. As to the determination of the Directors in regard to the Warden of San Quentin Prison, they are equally ambiguous, and they positively decline to express themselves on the subject. If impressions go for anything, it would seem that the minds of the State Prison Commissioners had been fully made up that Mr. McComb will have to step down and out some time in the near future. The Directors meet at Folsom to-morrow evening.

Edifying to Vegetable Eaters.

PRESCOTT (A. T.), June 20th. — Wan Young Chintz, a Chinese leper, committed suicide in Kinkland valley last night by shooting himself through the throat. Yung came here from San Francisco two years ago upon the authorities there threatening to send him back to China on account of his disease, and has since been engaged in at the Chinese vegetable gardens preparing vegetable for the Prescott market. His condition was not known here until after his suicide. The gardens where he was employed supplied a large portion of the vegetables used in Prescott.

Killed by a Blast.

SPOKANE FALLS (Wash.), June 20th.—A man whose name is supposed to have been John Gratz, was instantly killed in the Union depot here this afternoon. Workmen were blasting rock near the depot and three men were standing on the platform of the depot, when a blast discharged, sending rock in every direction. The men ran into the depot but a rock weighing a hundred pounds was hurled through the window of the freight office, striking one of the men on the head and mutilating him beyond recognition.

An Indian Murdered.

WAWONA, June 20th.—An Indian named Bullock was found murdered this morning one mile from here on Big creek, where he had been fishing. He had been shot four times through the body and head from behind while coming home through the woods. He has supplied fish for the hotel here for many seasons. Several Indians were seen near the place, and from all appearances they are the murderers. Two officers have left in pursuit of them.

Came Back Again.

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, June 20th.—John Connolly, a burglar, hailing from Los Angeles, was released from the prison last Thursday morning. Last evening he was captured in the prison garden with a pound of opium which he intended throwing over the wall. He was tried in San Rafael, and sentenced to sixty days in the County Jail.

Mine Plant Destroyed.

VIRGINIA CITY (Nev.), June 20th.—The Lady Bryan hoisting works, three miles east of here, which have been idle for some time, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. A party was using the blacksmith shop recently and it is supposed the fire left by them caused the blaze. This was a first-class mine plant, with engines, etc.

Horrible Death.

MERCED, June 20th.—Patrick Toohy, a farm laborer was killed to-day by having the pole of a wagon run through his body while he was attempting to fasten it to the wagon in front of the mules, which were hitched to the rear. The wagon started suddenly and he was pinioned to the axle of the forward wagon.

Work of Students.

NAPA, June 20th.—An exposition is being held in Maple Hall of the work of the students of the Napa public schools, done during the past year. The exhibition is varied and extensive, covering embroidery, wood, and articles useful and ornamental. The attendance is large.

Blew His Brains Out.

PORTLAND (Or.), June 20th.—William Johnson, a contractor of this city, committed suicide at the Hotel Portland early this morning. He placed a revolver in his mouth and fired two shots, both of which lodged in his brain. It is supposed that Johnson killed himself in a fit of despondency.

Body Recovered.

SPANISHTOWN, June 30th.—The body of Thomas Ryan, who was drowned at New Year's Point, on Wednesday, has been recovered, and brought to Pescadero. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow. The body of Sullivan has not yet been found.

Tired of Life.

EUREKA, June 20th.—J. J. Hornug, Jr., a butcher, 32 years old, suicided last night by taking a dose of "Rough on Rats." The cause for the act was mental depression and a lack of finances. He leaves a wife and four children.

Homer Moss Acquitted.

SAN JOSE, June 20th.—The jury in the case of Homer Moss, charged with criminal assault, rendered a verdict this afternoon of not guilty, after deliberating three hours.

EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

Another Death Dealing Tornado Sweeps Through Illinois.

MANTON MARBLE'S SILVER VIEWS

Sensational Charges of a Steal in the World's Fair Site—Railroad Wreck Near Baltimore.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

SENSATIONAL CHARGES.

An Alleged Steal on the World's Fair Site Exposed.

CHICAGO, June 20th.—A sensational charge is attributed to Warren Leland, proprietor of the Leland Hotel, in an interview published in an evening paper. The ownership of Lake Front Park, 1,000 feet wide and nearly a mile long, between Michigan avenue and the lake shore, has long been in dispute. The riparian rights is the bone of contention and claim is laid to it by the State of Illinois, the city of Chicago and the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Leland, as owner of the property abutting on this park, has been fighting all encroachments thereon, and has declared his intention to fight the location of the World's Fair upon it, negotiations to which end have been in progress between the Directors and the Illinois Central Railway.

In the interview to-day Leland is quoted as saying that a year ago a bribe of $1,000,000 was offered him to cease his warfare in behalf of the preservation of Lake-front Park. "And yet," he added, "there are those who believe I am fighting a phantom, and who ridicule the idea of there being a steal on foot. Why there has been a steal on foot beside which the operations of the Tweed ring pale into insignificance. If the steal were of such gigantic proportions a year ago, before the proposition to extend the park one thousand feet more into the lake was made, of what size do you think it now. It is over two hundred million dollars. Who is back of the steal? The Illinois Central Railroad, or the City Council? I don't know. Perhaps it is one, perhaps the other—perhaps both. A stretch of imagination may enable one to believe it is neither, but such a steal could not be accomplished without the consent of the City Council, and as the Illinois Central Railroad is commercially more interested in the disposition of the property than anyone else, the belief that neither is interested can be of short life."

Leland is quoted in detail as to his efforts to maintain the lake front free from buildings, including the present exposition building, and the opposition he has met from successive city Governments for nine years past, intimating that there were monetary influences back of their opposition.

Leland refused to give the name of the man who came to him. He said he was a well-known citizen, who came as representing other parties, and said: "Leland, if you will simply bother yourself no more about Lake Front Park, but remain passive to what is done, I can let you in on a deal where you will get a million dollars."

The matter bids fair to create a tremendous sensation.

SILVER COINAGE.

Manton Marble Gives His Views on this Important Question.

NEW YORK, June 19th.—Manton Marble, in a letter to the *World* from Paris on the free coinage bill, says: "Any silver purchase bill complicates the silver problem without solving it. Any free coinage bill should be made as perfect as possible, so the President can more easily abstain from a veto, which it would be absurd to anticipate, in order the more surely to defeat his party at the coming elections. Our silver and gold certificates are a paper currency so admirable that there need be no change in the present provisions of the law. The legal tender quality is obviously unnecessary. The existing gold monumental monometallic coinage can proceed unchanged. Any reforging of their lost link by free bimetallic coinage, at whatever ratio, will suffice them. Any silver legislation should adopt a coinage ration of 10 to 15½, midway between our earliest error of 1792 of 1 to 15 and our latest error of 1834 of 1 to 16, thus conforming to the ratio of all other great bimetallic coinages. The ratio retains the present gold dollar and requires a silver dollar of 400 grains. I remain of the opinion that the concurrent withdrawal of greenbacks in some fixed proportion to the greater increase of silver certificates would guarantee safety to free bimetallic coinage at the right ratio by the United States, and Congress would be sure against hostility and distrust arising from unfulfilled pledges. The slow and steady withdrawal of greenbacks would not only fulfill the nation's pledge, but also transform all our paper currency into one of the best kind in due time, and release to private ownership all our immense Treasury reserves, save an ample working balance."

ANOTHER TORNADO.

Illinois is the Mark this Time—Property Destroyed and Lives Lost.

CORNELL (Ill.), June 20th.—A tornado passed over here this afternoon. The storm first struck the house of S. P. Lynch, tearing it to pieces, and terribly injuring Mr. Lynch.

The residences of Wm. Vindecamp and M. Bradley were unroofed. Other buildings were destroyed, and Messrs. Vindecamp and Bradley were slightly hurt.

The most extensive wreck was at W. D. Conner's. His house, barn and other outbuildings were completely demolished, and Conner and his wife received fatal injuries.

The school-house, a short distance east, was blown to pieces. Fortunately the school was not in session at the time.

C. C. Leonard's house and outbuildings were badly damaged. One of his boys is probably fatally hurt, and three others slightly hurt.

THE TORNADO'S PATH.

DIXON (Ill.), June 20th.—A tornado swept over a portion of this county early this evening doing terrible damage.

In the village of Sublette many buildings were destroyed, four persons were killed and others injured.

In the outlying country many farmhouses were damaged and people more or less hurt.

In Brookemyn township a school-house was wrecked, eighteen children being injured, but how seriously has not been learned.

AMERICAN COLLEGES.

An Interesting Review of Their Respective Financial Conditions.

NEW YORK, June 20th.—The *Evening Post* gives a review of the work at 125 American Colleges the past year. The interesting tabulation shows gifts during the collegiate year to various institutions. Several received over $100,000. The Wesleyan University of Connecticut received as a gift $360,000, Johns Hopkins University $300,000, Princeton $250,000, the University of Pennsylvania $250,000, and several received upward of $100,000; among them Columbia $125,000, Harvard $160,000, Syracuse University $172,000. The institutions which have productive endowments out of the entire list amounting to or exceeding $1,000,000 number only ten. The largest endowment is Columbia, $7,000,000; Harvard is second, with $6,753,000 and Johns Hopkins, $3,000,000. Yale's endowment is not stated. The others having an endowment of $1,000,000 or upward in the list are Brown University, the Case School of Applied Sciences, the Northwestern University of Illinois, Trinity College, Tulane University of Louisiana, University of Pennsylvania, the Wesleyan University and the University of California. The *Post* says that California has been liberal to its University, and sums up by saying that the year closing has been a year of evolution in the growth of American colleges in a degree never before known.

EASTERN RACING.

Results at Sheepshead Bay and St. Louis Yesterday.

CONEY ISLAND, June 20th.—The races at the Sheepshead Bay track to-day resulted as follows:

First race, three-fourths of a mile, Tipstaff won, Geraldine second, Tanner third. Time, 1:10 1-5.

Second race, Pansy stakes, three-fourths of a mile, Vagabond won, Chatham second, Eclipse third. Time, 1:16 2-5.

Third race, three-fourths of a mile, Sir John won, Major Daly second, Druidess third. Time, 1:11 2-5.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles, Tea Tray won, Sir Dixon second, Adamant third. Time, 1:55.

Fifth race, one and one-quarter miles, Gallifet won, Montague second, Badge third. Time, 2:09 3-5.

Sixth race, one and five-sixteenths miles, Vengeur won, St. Luke second, Sorrento third. Time, 2:18.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 20th.—First race, one mile, Hocksey won, Mike Watson second, Chestnut Belle third. Time, 1:44¾.

Second race, three-fourths of a mile, Ross Howard won, Ethel S. second, Ethel Gray third. Time, 1:18¼.

Third race, Granite Handicap, one and one-fourth miles, Glockner won, Carter B. second, Ruddy Pringle third. Time, 2:12¾.

Fourth race, for three-year-olds, one mile, Eli won, Little Crete second, Mary K. third. Time, 1:44¼.

Fifth race, the Beach purse, mile and a sixteenth, Blarney Stone, Jr., won, Carnegie second, May Hardy third. Time, 1:53.

TROTTING AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 20th.—The Mystic Park races were well attended to-day.

First race, 2:26 class, purse $500, Pimlico won, Free Trade second, Jesse Handon third, Daisy R. fourth. Best time, 2:23 1-8.

Second race, 2:35 class, $500 purse, Dawson won, Pickerel second, Gazelle third, Sunshine fourth. Best time, 2:26.

TO-DAY AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 20th.—It looks to-night as though the track at Washington Park to-morrow will be very heavy. Several heavy showers occurred this afternoon and evening, and at midnight the sky is heavily overcast. So the prospects now are that the best mud-horse will win the American Derby. Uncle Bob seems to have the call and Protection is generally ranked next. The Baldwin entries, Sinalo and Santiago, it is thought, will not be favored by the muddy track. Good Bye, Jed Grayson, and Mount Lebanon are put down as outsiders. Ben Kingsbury and F. Rontino are to run their maiden race, and there is an uncertainty about them.

Sicilian Vengeance.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20th.—Another vendetta murder was committed here late Wednesday night, the victim being Camillo Vitrano, a Sicilian. Vitrano was playing cards in an Italian wine-room on St. Philip street, when a rifle, cut down so as to look like a pistol, was shoved through a window and fired within a few inches of his head. He fell over dead on the table, killed instantly. The police at once pronounced the murder a vendetta—one of those mysterious assassinations which occur among the Sicilian population of this city. The men playing cards with Vitrano were locked up, but not a particle of evidence could be obtained.

Lake Front Decided Upon.

CHICAGO, June 20th.—The Directors of the World's Fair formally declared a preference for the lake front as the site for the buildings this afternoon. There was only one dissenting vote. A resolution was then adopted instructing the Committee of Grounds to enter into negotiations with the city of Chicago, the Illinois Central Railroad and all other interested parties to secure an area of the lake front of not less than 250 acres, to be bounded on the north by Monroe street. The Directors are to hold another meeting on June 23d, which is just prior to the gathering of the National Commissioners.

Railroad Disaster.

BALTIMORE, June 20th.—The New York express was wrecked this morning at Childs' Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio road. Bishop Keane of the Catholic University at Washington and Harry E. Kelly, son of Congressman Kelly of Arkansas, are among the seriously injured. Two sleepers were thrown down an embankment. Charles Ackennein, Chief Engineer of the Staten Island Rapid Transit road, and a fireman were killed. Bishop Keane was cut about the head and body and badly bruised. Ralph Ingalls, son of Senator Ingalls, was among the slightly injured.

Silver Purchases.

NEW YORK, June 20th.—Since the 1st of June the silver bullion on hand, as reported by the New York Stock Exchange, has increased 1,133,683 ounces and outstanding certificates 1,221. Bar silver in London is 47½d per ounce. New York selling price, as reported by the bullion dealers, is $104¼. The United States Treasury was a heavy purchaser of silver in the market yesterday, and secured over 700,000 ounces, sufficient to make up its purchases for the month. It will, therefore, not figure in the market again until July.

Minneapolis Enumerators.

ST. PAUL, June 20th.—The trial of seven arrested Minneapolis census enumerators came up before the United States Commissioner here this moring. They are charged with concocting false returns to swell the Minneapolis population. The defendants made affidavit that United States Commissioner McCafferty was prejudiced against them. The matter was argued till the noon recess. Commissioner McCafferty denied the motion for a change of venue, and continued the case to August 20th.

Blaine's Scheme.

NEW YORK, June 20th.—The *Evening Post* has an editorial calling attention to that part of Blaine's reciprocity scheme affecting California particularly, and asking: Are there any countries so well situated to inundate the United States with oranges as the West India Islands and Central America? Give them a few years to get their orchards in bearing condition for a market like ours and oranges will be as cheap as tomatoes in every Atlantic port.

In a Sorry Plight.

ATCHISON (Kan.), June 20th.—This city is suffering from the unusual experience of a water famine, caused by flood. The exceedingly heavy rains of last night burst the water mains and cut off the supply of water from all consumers. The gas-works and electric-light works are not able to continue operations without water, hence the city is also deprived of its usual means of illumination.

World's Fair Commissioners.

CHICAGO, June 20th.—Arrangements are completed for a reception and banquet to the World's Fair Commissioners by the citizens of Chicago next Thursday evening. Besides the National and State Commissioners, there will be as invited members President Harrison's Cabinet, Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Carlan and Governor Fifer.

Powderly and Gompers.

NEW YORK, June 20th.—Powderly this afternoon sent Gompers a letter, in which he agrees to meet Gompers at the Cooper Union to-night. Gompers says Powderly's answer does not comply with the proposed terms for discussion, and unless these terms are agreed to he will not attend.

California Fruit.

CHICAGO, June 20th.—Porter Bros. sold one carload to-day. Plums brought $5 80 per half-crate, apricots, $1 50@2; peaches, $1 35@1 90.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Another Heated Silver Debate in the House Yesterday.

THE FILIBUSTERING PROJECT.

President Harrison Renders a Long Opinion in Vetoing an Arizona Bill—Consuls Appointed.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

HARRISON SAYS NO.

An Arizona County Must Not go Into Debt to Build a Railroad.

WASHINGTON, June 20th. — President Harrison to-day returned to the House without his approval the bill to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Maricopa county, Arizona, to issue county bonds at the rate of $4,000 per mile in aid of the construction of a certain railroad.

He says: "The bill seems to have passed the House under a misapprehension of its true scope and effect. In the report of the Committee on Territories it is said: 'By the terms of this bill the county receives bonds in payment of money proposed to be advanced.' In fact the bill did not provide for the loan to be secured by bonds, but for the subscription of stock. How far this mistake may have affected the passage of the bill, of course, cannot be known. The bill does not submit the question granting aid to the vote of the people of the county, or confer direct authority upon the Supervisors to issue bonds. It is said, however, that in April, 1889, an election was held to obtain the views of the people upon the question. It does not appear from any paper submitted to me who were the managers of this so-called election; what notice, if any, was given; what qualifications on the part of voters were insisted upon, if any; or in what form the question was presented. There was no law providing such election, it being a voluntary election, of course, under the management of those who favored the subsidy, and was conducted without legal restraints as to voting or certification. I have asked for a statement of the vote by precincts, and have been given what purports to be the vote at twelve points. The total affirmative vote given was 1,795, and the negative, 134.

"But of the affirmative vote, 1,543 were at Phœnix and 188 at a town very near Phœnix.

"If there were no other objections to the bill I should deem this sufficient, that no provision is made for submitting to the vote of the people, at an election after due notice, and under the sanction of the law, the question whether this subscription shall be made.

"But, again, the bill proposes to suspend for this case provisions of the Act of July 30, 1866, forbidding municipal corporations subscribing to stock, or loaning credit to other corporations; also forbidding the corporation creating a debt in excess of 4 per cent. of its taxable property at the last assessment. This law was intended to give the people of the Territories that protection against oppressive municipal debt, which was secured to the people of most States by constitutional limitation.

"The wisdom of this legislation is not contested by the friends of the bill, but they claim that the circumstances are so peculiar as to justify an exception.

"I do not think so. Only a belief that the limit is inflexible will promote care and economy in the administration. Maricopa county is one of great extent, and this great area is to be taxed to construct a road which can, in the nature of things, be of advantage but to a fraction of it. There is no unity of interest or equality of advantage. It may very well be that a section of these lands along the line of the road, especially town lots in Phœnix, would have added value much greater than the increased burden imposed, but it is equally clear that much property in the county will receive no appreciable benefits.

"The existing bonded indebtedness of Maricopa county is $272,000, and the population is estimated at about 12,000. It will be seen that the bonded debt, to say nothing of the floating debt, which is said to be small, is already largely in excess of the legal limit, and it is proposed to increase it by subscription that will certainly involve $200,000 and probably $250,000.

"If the bill becomes a law the bonded indebtedness will very closely approximate ten per cent. of the assessed valuation of the property of the county.

"The condition of things in the county of Yavapai, lying immediately north of Maricopa, and through which this road is also to run, while not directly affected by this legislation, is very instructive in this connection; by an Act of the Legislature of Arizona, passed year before last, and by an Act of Congress to which I have referred, Yavapai county was authorized to subscribe $4,000 per mile to this line of road. The total length of the road in this county was 147 miles, and 74 miles to Prescott had been constructed. The Secretary of the Territory states the debt of Yavapai county at $7,630,000, and the assessment between six and seven million dollars. There are seventy-three miles of road yet to be built from the present terminus, Prescott, to the south line of the county for which Yavapai county must make further issue of bonds for $292,000, making the county debt of $855,000, or about 13 per cent. upon the taxable assessment, taking that at $6,500,000, and a per capita county debt of nearly $85, taking the population at about 10,600, as stated in the report of the Senate committee. Surely no one will insist that the true and permanent prosperity of these communities will be promoted by loading their energies and their industries with this great debt.

"I feel the force of the suggestion that the freight charges now imposed upon farm and orchard products of Maricopa county are oppressive, but this bill does not afford much relief, even in that direction. There would be but one competing point, viz: Phœnix. At all other points on the proposed road the people would be subject to the exacting of just such rates as are demanded by other lines. If this bill contained some effective provision to secure reasonable freight rates to those who are to be taxed to build the road, it would go far to secure my favorable consideration.

"I have carefully examined the reports of the committees and every argument that has been submitted to me by the friends of the bill, but I cannot bring myself to believe that the permanent welfare of the communities affected by it will be promoted by its passage."

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC.

Appropriations for Carrying Out the Pan-American Ideas.

WASHINGTON, June 20th.—In the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill a number of amendments are made in the bill as it passed the House. Missions to the Argentine Republic and United States of Colombia are raised from $7,500 to $10,000 and the Danish Mission from $5,000 to $7,500. The committee also incorporated in the bill the suggestions made by Secretary Blaine to enable the President to carry into effect the recommendations of the Pan-American Conference. They are: $49,750 for compensation of employes, miscellaneous expenses, and printing and distribution of the proceedings and reports of the Conference; $15,000 for the compensation of the Commissioners, and expenses of the Commission to meet at Washington in January, 1891, to consider the establishment of an international coin or coins; $65,000 for the payment of the share of the United States in a preliminary survey for an intercontinental railway; $36,000 for the organization and establishing of the International Union of American Republics for prompt collection and distribution of commercial information; and $10,000 for the compilation and publication in English, Spanish and Portuguese, of uniform nomenclature for imported and exported articles.

Postoffice Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, June 20th.—The Postoffice appropriation bill reported to the Senate to-day appropriates $72,461,699, an increase of $473,000 over the amount appropriated by the bill as it passed the House. There is an increase of $390,000 for the compensation of Postoffice clerks and $48,000 for the transportation of foreign mails. This last increased appropriation is important. It will, if incorporated into a law, mark a departure in the postal policy of the country. A provision in the bill authorizes the Postmaster-General to expend this $48,000 in covering one-half the cost of transportation, compensation and expenses of a clerk to be employed in assorting mails in transit on steamships between the United States and other countries of the International Postal Union.

Coming Home for Good.

WASHINGTON, June 20th.—Representative Bigus will leave Washington for his home at Gridley, Cal., next Sunday, where he is called by the severe illness of his wife. He will not return to Washington during this session of Congress.

He has announced his intention of retiring from public life, and his Democratic friends here are loath to part with the old Jefferson Democrat, who has been voted the "Momus" of Congress, and whose droll humor has so often made the halls of Congress merry.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 20th.—In the Senate Stewart, rising to a question of personal privilege, denied the truth of the story recently published giving an account of an imaginary conflict between himself and Reagan.

Reagan also stated that there was absolutely no foundation for the report.

The Postoffice appropriation bill and the Consular and diplomatic appropriation bill were reported and placed on the calendar.

Consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was then resumed.

After some discussion an amendment increasing the salary of the Commissioner of the General Land Office from $4,000 to $5,000, and the Assistant Commissioner from $3,000 to $3,500, was agreed to.

A motion to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from $4,000 to $5,000 was defeated.

Stewart moved to strike out the item of $3,000 for the Executive Officer of the Geological Survey.

This gave rise to a long debate.

Major Powell was harshly criticised by Stewart and others and defended by Ingalls.

At the close of the discussion the amendment was withdrawn by Stewart, and the bill then passed.

Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 20th.—In the House yesterday's contest was renewed.

The Speaker announced the pending question to be the ordering of the previous question on the motion made by Mills of Texas to approve the journal of Wednesday as amended by the resolution yesterday.

The previous question was ordered—yeas 126, nays 122. McKinley changed his vote to an affirmative and moved a reconsideration.

Mills moved to table the motion and to reconsider. Carried—yeas 131, nays 129.

The question recurred on the approving of the journal of Wednesday's proceedings as amended.

The motion as amended was agreed to—yeas 132 nays 130.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The journal was read and approved.

Stewart of Vermont presented a conference report on the anti trust bill.

Bland of Missouri raised the question of consideration to offer a resolution that the House bill directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes, with the Senate amendments, be taken from the Speaker's table and the Senate amendments concurred in.

The House determined by the following vote, ayes 144, noes 102, to consider the conference report.

After a short debate the report was adopted—yeas 253, nays none.

Bland then offered a resolution to take up the silver bill.

McKinley made a point of order that the motion was not privileged.

Conger of Iowa added the further point, amidst sarcastic Democratic laughter, that the bill was not on the Speaker's table but in the hands of the Coinage Committee.

Bland held that the bill was on the Speaker's table.

A long discussion followed as to whether Senate amendments to the bill were not matter such as would require consideration in a Committee of the Whole.

Conger of Iowa said that notwithstanding the action of the House in correcting the journal, the bill had been referred to the Committee on Coinage, and the Chairman of that committee had actual possession of it.

Crisp of Georgia said that there was no evidence of reference; the journal did not show it.

Morrow of California said that the action of the House yesterday was exceedingly significant of its disposition. The fact was that there was no reference at all. The Speaker had no authority to refer the bill. His action was not voidable, but void. The fact was that the bill was upon the Speaker's table. The mere physical fact that the gentleman from Iowa (Conger) or his clerk had actual possession of the bill made no difference in the parliamentary position.

Butterworth denied that the House, adopting Mills' resolution, declared the bill had not been referred.

Henderson of Iowa asked if Morrow would contend if the House, being under Democratic management for the time being, should burn up the record of the passage of a Senate bill, the bill would fail.

Morrow insisted that there was a material difference between the facts of the case and this supposition.

Butterworth declared that there were not twenty-five men under the dome of the Capitol who believed that the bill was incorrectly referred upon their oath. [Republican applause.]

Morrow replied that the majority of the House declared otherwise.

Williams of Illinois said that yesterday, while the motion to reconsider was pending and the resolution had been adopted, the Chairman of the Committee on Coinage walked up to the Speaker's desk, took up a bill that he (Williams) believed was the silver bill and handed it over to the Clerk of the Committee on Coinage. It looked like a conspiracy to obtain physical possession of the bill.

Conger of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, said the bill was delivered to his Clerk before 11 o'clock yesterday morning. During the afternoon, upon request of the Journal Clerk, it had been put in his possession for a short time in order to make some clerical indorsements, but he (Conger) had again taken it back to the Committee Clerk.

McCreary maintained that under the Constitution the bill never had been properly in charge of the Committee on Coinage. The Constitution required the House to keep a journal. Until that journal is approved it was not proper to send a bill anywhere, and the entry in the journal was void. He held that the bill was on the Speaker's table, and should be placed before the House for action.

After a discussion by Bland, the Speaker and others, Bland modified the language of his resolution so as to direct that the Speaker, under Rule 24, lay the matters on his table, including the silver bill before the House, for action.

The Speaker said that perhaps he could simplify the matter, and suggested to Bland that he understood his wish to be simply to get at this matter when it would naturally come up, supposing it was upon the Speaker's table, and not passing upon the matter at this time. What the Chair proposed to do was, that when the bill, or its pratum, whatever it might be, was reached, it should be brought before the House. But the gentleman did not seem to consider that this was Friday—private bill day—and that private bills alone were in order.

Bland asked whether the bill would be laid before the House to-morrow morning.

The Speaker declined to answer that question until the proper time.

McComas demanded regular order.

The Speaker said regular order was a private bill which he passed to the Reading Clerk.

Springer wished to know when the Chair might be expected to decide where the bill was.

The Speaker said: "Whenever the bill is in order—providing the views of the other side were correct, about which the Chair presents no opinion because it does not think it is the proper time."

Bland and Springer finally insisted on a specific ruling.

The Speaker finally ruled that Bland's resolution to proceed to the consideration of the silver bill was not in order, under the rules.

Bland appealed.

McKinley moved to lay the appeal on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, pending which Crisp moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was defeated, but the hour of 5 had arrived and the House, under the rule, took a recess.

The evening session was to be for pension business. No business was transacted at the evening session, however.

Eureka Citizen Dead.

EUREKA, June 20th.—Professor Bernard V. Flagg, an esteemed citizen of this place, died this morning of pneumonia. He has relatives in San Francisco.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Children of Irish Nationalists Object to their School Associates.

THEY INSTITUTE A BOYCOTT.

The King of Dahomey Wants Peace With France—The English House of Commons.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

IN THE COMMONS.

England Wants the Tariff Reduced Before Importing American Cattle.

LONDON, June 20th.—In the Commons to-night, Vincent, the Conservative member for Sheffield, asked whether the Government would request the United States to modify the prohibitive duties on British products before it would move to make any modifications in rules governing importation of American cattle.

Under Secretary Ferguson said the restrictions on cattle were based solely upon sanitary conditions.

Vincent thereupon gave notice of a motion declaring that the House will consider whether a free market ought longer to be given to competition of the products of a foreign State which puts a prohibitory tariff on British goods.

Smith, the Government leader, announced that instead of moving a resolution continuing bills from session to session, he had adopted Gladstone's suggestion that a select Commission be appointed to inquire by what means the passage of bills, considered at one